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John Carter Brown.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.

It is stated from Havana that the remains of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World, are again to be removed to a new and splendid cemetery, soon to be opened near that city. They are to be deposited in a silver urn, upon which will be inscribed, in letters of gold, the most remarkable events of his great enterprise. A bronze statue is to be erected over them, representing the great discoverer in the attitude of revealing the grand mission of his wonderful life.

Columbus died Ascension day, the 20th of May, 1506, in about the 70th year of his age. His obsequies were celebrated with great pomp at Valladolid, and his body deposited in the Convent of San Francisco. Thence, nine years after, in the year 1513, it was removed to the Carthusian monastery of Seville, where was likewise deposited the body of his son Diego. Twenty-three years after, in the year 1539, the bodies of both the admiral and his son were removed, with appropriate pomp and ceremonies, to the New World he had discovered, and interred in the principal chapel of San Domingo, Hispaniola. There they remained undisturbed for the period of 250 years.

In the year 1805, however, at the close of the war between France and Spain, all the Spanish possessions in the island of Hispaniola were ceded to France, whereupon a request was preferred to the French governor to have the remains of Columbus removed to Cuba. The request was granted, and on the 20th of December, 1795, the vault in the Cathedral of San Domingo was opened. "Within," says the record of the event, "were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, a number of bones, and a quantity of mould, evidently the remains of a human body. These were carefully collected and put into a case of gilded lead, about half an ell in length and breadth, and a third in height, secured by an iron lock, the key of which was delivered to the archbishop. The case was enclosed in a coffin, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with lace and fringe of gold."

After appropriate funeral ceremonies, the body was taken on board the ship San Lorenzo and taken to Havana, where it arrived on the 15th of January, 1796. It was received in the most solemn manner, with all the honor given to a sovereign. "On arriving at the mole, the remains were met by the governor of the island, accompanied by his generals and military staff. The coffin was then conveyed between files of soldiery which lined the streets to the obelisk, in the Place d'Armes, where it was received in a hearse prepared for the purpose. Here the remains were formally delivered to the governor and captain general of the island, the key given up to him, the coffin opened and examined, and the safe transportation of its contents authenticated."

The ceremony concluded, the solemn rites of the dead were performed by the archbishop, and the remains of the great discoverer were again deposited in the wall, on the right side of the grand altar of the Cathedral of Havana, where they have ever since remained, the object of reverence to all visitors of the island.—*Trans. Sup., Dec.* 8, 1860.

A Memoir of John Fanning Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia a New York. Prepared by request of the Historical Society of Penns vania, and read in their Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 11, 1861. BENJAMIN DORR, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Phi delphia: 1861. 8°. P. 88.

We have here a very handsomely printed volume. And its contents bear the imp of the most skilful preparation of a memoir of one, of whose worth it would be a proach not to appreciate. Nor would it be to the credit of a very partial historical dent to inquire, "Who was John F. Watson?" England has its "Lives of the A quaries" of that Island. America has ample materials for such a work, and whe pen shall undertake it as gifted as several of those who have contributed in rende justice to the subject of this work, we shall have an imperishable accession to our graphical literature.

Mr. Watson was born on the 13th of June, 1779, and died December 23, 1861, in 82d year. He was born in Burlington County, N. Jersey, but resided, the most of time, at Germantown, near Philadelphia. His mother's maiden name was Fann His pedigree is pretty fully stated in his memoirs, to which we must refer those desire other particulars.

The Sons of Liberty in New York. A Paper read before the New Y Historical Society, May 3, 1859. By HENRY B. DAWSON. Prin as Manuscript, for private circulation. 1859. 8°. P. 118.

Anything proceeding from the pen of Mr. Dawson requires no recommendati its being of the first class in historical value. This work, though issued in the un tending form of a tract, must have cost its author the labor of a volume. The ver tion necessary to be gone over, as is evident from the numerous and extensive notes, no one would perform, but as a labor of love.

To do the author justice within our limits is an impossibility; but we cannot without directing the reader's attention to what Mr. Dawson says upon the subj the origin of "Committees of Correspondence," at pages 60–64; to the tabular vi Imports, on page 87; and the affairs growing out of the erection of Liberty Poles, page 112 to the end.



Christophe Colomb,
né dans l'État de Gênes en 1441.

Major's Mem. in Hakluyt Publication

No 1.

Major says this is the first edition

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JOHN CARTER BROWN 214

¶ Epiſtola Chriſtofori Colom: cui etas noſtra multũ debet: de
Inſulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuẽtis. Ad quas pergren/
das octauo antea menſe auſpiciis ⁊ ere inuictiſſemoꝝ Fernãdi ⁊
Helisabet Hiſpaniaꝝ Regũ miſſus fuerat: ad magnificum dñm
Gabrielem Sanchis eorundẽ sereniſſimoꝝ Regum Teſaurariũ
miſſa: quã nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Coſco ab Hiſpa
no idiomate in latinum cõuertit tertio kal's Maii. M.cccc.xciii
Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

Quoniam ſuſcepte prouintie rem perfectam me ꝯſecutum
fuiſſe gratum tibi fore ſcio: has conſtitui exarare: que te
vniuſcuiuſqꝫ rei in hoc noſtro itinere geſte inuenteqꝫ ad/
moneant: Triceſimotertio die poſtq̃ Gadibus diſceſſi in mare
Indicũ perueni: vbi plurimas inſulas innumeris habitatas ho/
minibus repperi: quarum omnium pro feliciſſimo Rege noſtro
preconio celebrato ⁊ vexillis extenſis contradicente nemine poſ/
ſeſſionem accepi: primeqꝫ earum diui Saluatoris nomen impo/
ſui: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc: q̃ ad ceteras alias perue/
nimus. Eam vo Indi Guanahanin vocant. Aliarũ etiam vnam
quanqꝫ nouo nomine nuncupaui: quippe aliã inſulam Sancte
Marie Conceptionis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Hyſabellam.
aliam Joanam. ⁊ ſic de reliquis appellari iuſſi. Cum primum in
eam inſulam quam dudum Joanam vocari dixi appulimus: iu/
xta eius littus occidentem verſus aliquantulum proceſſi: tamqꝫ
eam magnam nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non inſulã: ſed conti
nentem Chatai prouinciam eſſe crediderim: nulla tñ videns op
pida municipiaue in maritimis ſita confinibꝰ preter aliquos vi/
cos ⁊ predia ruſtica: cum quoꝝ incolis loqui nequibam. quare ſi
mul ac nos videbant ſurripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra:
exiſtimans aliquã me vrbem villaſue inuenturũ. Deniqꝫ videns
ꝙ longe admodum progreſſis nihil noui emergebat: ⁊ hmõi via
nos ad Septentrionem deferebat: ꝙ ipſe fugere exoptabã: terris
etenim regnabat bruma: ad Auſtrumqꝫ erat in voto cõtendere:

nec minus venti flagitantibꝰ ſuccedebãt·conſtitui alios nõ ope
riri ſucceſſus:⁊ ſic retrocedens ad poꝛtũ quendã quem ſignaue/
ram ſum reuerſus:vnde duos hoies ex noſtris in terrã miſi: qui
inueſtigarẽt eſſet ne Rex in ea pꝛouincia vrbeſue alique· Hi per
tres dies ambularunt inuenerũtqꝫ inumeros populos ⁊ habita/
tiones:paruas tñ ⁊ abſqꝫ vllo regimine · quapꝛopter redierunt·
Interea ego iam intellexeram a qbuſdam Indis quos ibidẽ ſu/
ſceperã quõ hmõi pꝛouincia inſula quidem erat:⁊ ſic perrexi oꝛi
entem verſus eius ſemp ſtringẽs littoꝛa vſqꝫ ad miliaria·cccxxii
vbi ipſius inſule ſunt extrema:hinc aliã inſulam ad oꝛientẽ pꝛo
ſpexi diſtantẽ ab hac Joana miliaribꝰ·liiii.quã pꝛotiuus Hiſpa
nam dixi:in eamqꝫ conceſſi ⁊ direxi iter quaſi per Septentrionẽ
quemadmodum in Joana ad oꝛientez miliaria·dlxiiii·que dicta
Joana ⁊ alie ibidẽ inſule qꝫfertiliſſime exiſtunt·Hec multis atqꝫ
tutiſſimis ⁊ latis nec aliis quos vnqꝫ viderim cõparandis poꝛ/
tibus eſt circundata·multi maximi ⁊ ſalubꝛes hanc interfluunt
fluuii·multi quoqꝫ ⁊ eminentiſſimi in ea ſunt montes· Omnes
he inſule ſunt pulcherrime ⁊ variis diſtincte figuris:puie:⁊ ma/
xima arboꝝ varietate ſidera lambentiũ plene:quas nunqꝫ foliis
pꝛiuari credo·Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atqꝫ decoꝛas ceu mẽ
ſe Maio in Hiſpania ſolent eſſe:quaꝝ alie floꝛẽtes:alie fructuo/
ſe:alie in alio ſtatu ſm vniuſcuiuſqꝫ qualitatẽ vigebant: garrie/
bat philomela ⁊ alii paſſeres varii ac inumeri mẽſe Nouembꝛis
quo ipſe per eas deambulabã·Sunt pꝛeterea in dicta inſula Joa
na ſeptẽ vel octo palmaꝝ genera q̃ pꝛoceritate ⁊ pulchꝛitudine
quẽadmodũ cetere oẽs arboꝛes:herbe:fructuſqꝫ nr̃as facile exu/
perãt·Sũt ⁊ mirabiles pinꝰ agri ⁊ pꝛata vaſtiſſima:varie aues:
varia mella:variaqꝫ metalla ferro excepto·In ea aũt quã Hiſpa
nam ſupꝛa diximꝰ nuncupari maximi ſunt mõtes ac pulchꝛi: va
ſta rura·nemoꝛa·campi feraciſſimi ſeri paſciqꝫ ⁊ ꝯdendis edifici
is aptiſſimi·Poꝛtuũ in hac inſula cõmoditas ⁊ pꝛeſtantia flumi
nũ copia ſalubꝛitate admixta hoĩm:q̃ niſi quis viderit:credulita
tez ſuperat·Huiꝰ arboꝛes paſcua ⁊ fructus multũ ab illis Joane

differunt·Hec preterea Hiſpana diuerſo aromatis genere·auro·
metalliſq; abundat·cuius quidem ⁊ oīum aliaꝝ quas ego vidi ⁊
⁊ quaꝝ cognitionē habeo incole vtriuſq; ſexus nudi ſemper ince
dunt queādmodū edunt̄ in lucem:preter aliquas feminas:q̄ fo/
lio frondeue aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt: qđ
ipſe ſibi ad id negocii parant·Carent ii oēs (vt ſupra dixi) quo/
cūq; genere ferri·carēt ⁊ armis vtpote ſibi ignotis nec ad ea ſūt
apti:nō ꝓpter corporis deformitatem cū ſint bene formati : ſed
q̄a ſunt timidi ac pleni formidine·geſtant tn̄ pro armis arundi/
nes ſole puſtas:in quaꝝ radicibꝰ haſtile quoddā ligneū ſiccū et
in mucronem attenuatū figunt·neq; iis audēt iugiter vti: nā ſe
pe euenit cū miſerim duos vel tris hoīes ex meis ad aliquas vil
las vt cū eaꝝ loquerent̄ incolis:exiiſſe agmen glomeratū ex In
dis:⁊ vbi nr̄os appropinquare videbant fugā celeriter arripuiſ/
ſe deſpretis a patre liberis ⁊ econtra·⁊ hoc nō ꝙ cuipiam eoꝝ dā
num aliqđ vel iniuria illata fuerit:imo ad quoſcūq; appuli ⁊ qui
bus cū verbum facere potui:quicq̄d habebā ſum elargitus: pan
num aliaq; ꝑmulta nulla mihi facta verſura: ſed ſunt natura pa
uidi ac timidi·Ceteꝝ vbi ſe cernunt tutos oī metu repulſo: ſunt
admodum ſimplices ac bone fidei ⁊ in oībꝰ que habēt liberaliſſi
mi:roganti qđ poſſidet inficiat̄ nemo:quin ipſi nos ad id poſcē
dū inuitāt·Maximū erga oēs amorē preſeferunt:dant queq; ma
gna pro paruis:minima lꝫ re nihiloue ꝯtenti.ego attn̄ ꝓhibui nē
tā minīa ⁊ nulliꝰ precii hiſce darent̄ : vt ſunt lancis· parapſidū·
vitriq; fragmenta·itē claui ligule·quanq; ſi hoc poterāt adipiſci
videbat̄ eis pulcherrima mūdi poſſidere iocalia·Accidit·n quē
dam nauitam tantū auri pōdus habuiſſe pro vna ligula quanti
ſunt tres aurei ſolidi·⁊ ſic alios pro aliis minoris precii:p̄ſertim
pro blanquis nouis:quibuſdā nūmis aureis: ꝑ qbꝰ habēdis da
bant quicquid petebat vēditor: puta vnciam cū dimidia ⁊ duas
auri:vel triginta ⁊ quadraginta bombicis pondo: quā ipſi iam
nouerant·itē arcuum·amphore·hydrie·doliiq; fragmenta bom
bice ⁊ auro tanq; beſtie comparabant·quod quia iniquum ſane

erat vetui:dediqꝫ eis multa pulchꝛa ⁊ grata que mecū tulerā nul
lo interueniente pꝛemio·vt eos mihi facilius ꝯciliarem fierentqꝫ
xp̄icole ⁊ vt ſint pꝛoni in amoꝛem erga Regē Reginā pꝛincipēqꝫ
noſtros ⁊ vniuerſas gentes Hiſpanie ac ſtudeant perquirere co/
aceruare eaqꝫ nobis tradere quibꝰ ipſi affluunt ⁊ nos magnope
re indigemus. Nullam ii noꝛunt idolatriam: imo firmiſſime cre
dūt oēm vim:oēm potentiam:oīa deniqꝫ bona eſſe in celo: meqꝫ
inde cum his nauibus ⁊ nautis deſcēdiſſe:atqꝫ hoc animo vbiqꝫ
fui ſuſceptus poſtq̄ꝫ metum repulerant· Nec ſunt ſegnes aut ru/
des:quin ſummi ac perſpicacis ingenii:⁊ homines qui tranſfre/
tant mare illud nō ſine admiratiōe vniuſcuiuſqꝫ rei rationē red/
dunt:ſed nunq̄ꝫ viderūt gentes veſtitas neqꝫ naues hmōi· Ego
ſtatim atqꝫ ad mare illud perueni e pꝛima inſula quoſdā Indos
violenter arripui:qui ediſcerent a nobis ⁊ nos pariter docerent
ea quoꝝ ipſi in iiſce partibus cognitionem habebant: ⁊ ex voto
ſucceſſit:nam bꝛeui nos ipſos:⁊ ii nos tum geſtu ac ſignis: tum
verbis intellexerunt:magnoqꝫ nobis fuere emolumento: veniūt
modo mecum qui ſemper putant me deſiluiſſe e celo:quāuis diu
nobiſcum verſati fuerint hodieqꝫ verſentur·et ii erant pꝛimi qui
id quocunqꝫ appellabamus nuntiabant:alii deinceps aliis ela/
ta voce dicentes: Venite venite ⁊ videbitis gētes ethereas· Quā
ob rem tam femine q̄ꝫ viri:tam impuberes q̄ꝫ adulti: tā iuuenes
q̄ꝫ ſenes depoſita foꝛmidine paulo ante ꝯcepta nos certatim viſe
bant magna iter ſtipante caterua:aliis cibum:aliis potum affe/
rentibus maximo cum amoꝛe ac beniuolentia incredibili· Habet
vnaqueqꝫ inſula multas ſcaphas ſolidi ligni: ⁊ ſi anguſtas·lon/
gitudine tn̄ ac foꝛma noſtris biremibus ſimiles:curſu aūt velo/
cioꝛes· Reguntur remis tantūmodo· Haꝝ quedaꝫ ſunt magne:
quedam parue:quedā in medio conſiſtūt· Plures tn̄ biremi que
remiget duodeuiginti tranſtris maioꝛes:cū quibus in oēs illas
inſulas:que innumere ſunt:traiicitur· cumqꝫ iis ſuam mercatu/
ram exercent ⁊ inter eos comertia fiunt· Aliquas ego harum bi/
remiū ſeu ſcaphaꝝ vidi q̄ vehebant ſeptuaginta ⁊ octuaginta re

miges·Jn omnibus iſs inſulis nulla eſt diuerſitas inter gentis
effigies:nulla in moribus atq₃ loquela : quin oẽs ſe intelligunt
adinuicem:que res perutilis eſt ad id qđ ſereniſſimos Reges no
ſtros exoptare precipue reor:ſcʒ eoꝝ ad ſctãm xp̃i fidem ꝯuerſio/
nem·cui qdem quantũ intelligere potui facillimi ſunt et proni·
Dixi queadmodũ ſum progreſſus antea inſulam Joanam per re
ctum tramitem occaſus in orientem miliaria·cccxxii·ſm quã viã
ꝛ interuallum itineris poſſum dicere hanc Joanam eſſe maiorez
Anglia ꝛ Scotia ſimul·nãq₃ vltra dicta·cccxxii paſſuũ milia in
ea parte que ad occidentem proſpectat due:quas nõ petii: ſuper
ſunt prouincie:quaꝝ alterã Jndi Anan vocant cuius accole cau
dati naſcuntur.Tendunt̃ in longitudinez ad miliaria.clxxx.vt
ab his quos veho mecũ Jndis percepi:qui oĩs has callent inſu/
las·Hiſpane xͦo ambit⁹ maior eſt tota Hiſpania a Colonia vſq₃
ad fontem rabidum·Hincq₃ facile arguit̃ ꝙ quartum eius latus
quod ipſe per rectã lineã occidentis in orientem traieci miliaria
continet·dxl·Hec inſula eſt affectanda ꝛ affectata nõ ſpernenda
In qua ꝛ ſi aliaꝝ oĩm vt dixi pro inuictiſſimo Rege noſtro ſolen
niter poſſeſſionem accepi:earũq₃ imperium dicto Regi penitus
cõmittitur:in oportuniori tñ loco atq₃ omni lucro et cõmertio
condecenti cuiuſdã magne ville:cui Natiuitatis dñi nomen de/
dimus:poſſeſſionem peculiariter accepi : ibiq₃ arcem quandam
erigere extemplo iuſſi:que modo iam debet eſſe pacta:in qua ho
mines qui neceſſarii ſunt viſi cũ omni armoꝝ genere ꝛ vltra an
num victu oportuno reliqui·Jtem quandã carauellã ꝛ pro aliis
conſtruendis tam in hac arte q̃₃ in ceteris peritos: ac eiuſdẽ in/
ſule Regis erga eos beniuolentiam ꝛ familiaritatẽ incredibilez
Sunt enim gentes ille amabiles admodum ꝛ benigne:eo ꝙ Rex
predictus me fratrẽ ſuũ dici gloriabat̃·Et ſi aĩum reuocarent et
iis qui in arce manſerunt nocere velint:nequeunt: qa armis ca/
rent:nudi incedũt ꝛ nimiũ timidi:ideo dictã arcem tenẽtes dun
taxat p̃nt totã eam inſulam nullo ſibi iminẽte diſcrimine popu/
lari:dummõ leges quas dedim⁹ ac regimen nõ excedãt·Jn oib⁹

lis inſulis vt intellexi quiſqꝫ vni tm̃ ꝯiugi acquieſcit: preter prin
cipes aut reges: ꝗbus viginti hr̃e licet. Femine magis q̃ꝫ viri la-
borare videntur. nec bene potui intelligere an habeãt bona pro
pria: vidi enim ꝙ vnus habebat aliis impartiri: preſertim dapes
obſonia ⁊ hmõi. Nullum apud eos monſtrũ reperi vt pleriqꝫ exi-
ſtimabant: ſed hoĩes magne reuerentie atqꝫ benignos. Nec ſunt
nigri velut ethiopes. habent crines planos ⁊ demiſſos. non de-
gũt vbi radioꝝ ſolaris emicat calor. ꝑmagna nanqꝫ hic eſt ſolis
vehementia: propterea ꝙ ab equinoctiali linea diſtat. Ubi viden
tur gradus ſex ⁊ viginti ex montiũ cacuminibꝰ. Maximũ quoqꝫ
viget frigus: ſed id ꝗdem moderantur Jndi tum loci cõſuetudi
ne. tum rerũ calidiſſimaꝝ quibꝰ frequenter ⁊ luxurioſe veſcunt̃
preſidio. Jtaqꝫ mõſtra aliqua nõ vidi: neqꝫ eoꝝ alicubi habui co
gnitionem: excepta quadã inſula Charis nuncupata: que ſecun
da ex Hiſpania in Jndiam tranſfretantibꝰ exiſtit. quã gens que
dam a finitimis habita ferocior incolit. Hi carne humana veſcũ
tur. Habent predicti biremiũ genera plurima ꝗbus in oĩs Jndi-
cas inſulas traiiciunt. depredant. ſurripiunt quecũqꝫ pñt. Nihil
ab aliis differunt niſi ꝙ gerũt more femineo longos crines. vtũ-
tur arcubꝰ ⁊ ſpiculis arundineis fixis vt diximꝰ in groſſiori par
te attenuatis haſtilibꝰ. ideoqꝫ habent̃ feroces: quare ceteri Jndi
inexhauſto metu plectunt̃: ſed hos ego nihili facio plus q̃ꝫ alios
Hi ſunt ꝗ coheunt cũ quibuſdã feminis: que ſole inſulã Mateu
nin primã ex Hiſpania in Jndiã traiicientibꝰ habitant. He aũt
femine nullũ ſui ſexus opus exercent: vtuntur enim arcubus et
ſpiculis ſicut de eaꝝ ꝯiugibus dixi. muniunt ſeſe laminis eneis
quaꝝ maxima apud eas copia exiſtit. Aliã mihi inſulã affirmãt
ſupradicta Hiſpana maiorẽ: eius incole carẽt pilis. auroqꝫ inter
alias potiſſimũ exuberat. Huius inſule ⁊ aliaꝝ quas vidi hoĩes
mecũ porto qui hoꝝ que dixi teſtimoniũ perhibẽt. Deniqꝫ vt no
ſtri diſceſſus ⁊ celeris reuerſionis compendiũ ac emolumentum
breuibus aſtringã hoc polliceor: me noſtris Regibus inuictiſſi
mis paruo eoꝝ fultũ auxilio: tantũ auri daturũ quantũ eis fue-

rit opus.tm̄ vero aromatum·bombicis·maſticis:q̄ apud Chium
duntaxat inuenitur· tantūqꝫ ligni aloes· tantum ſeruoꝝ hydo/
latrarum :quantum eorum maieſtas voluerit exigere· item reu/
barbarum ꝛ alia aromatum genera que ii quos in dicta arce reli
qui iam inueniſſe atqꝫ inuenturos exiſtimo · q̄nquidem ego nul
libi magis ſum moratus niſi quantum me coegerunt venti:pre/
terq̄ꝫ in villa Natiuitatis:dum arceꝫ condere ꝛ tuta oīa eſſe pro
uidi.Que ꝛ ſi maxima ꝛ inaudita ſunt:multo tn̄ maiora forent
ſi naues mihi vt ratio exigit ſubueniſſent·Ueꝝ multum ac mira
bile hoc:nec noſtris meritis correſpondens:ſed ſancte Chriſtia/
ne fidei:noſtrorumqꝫ Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod hu
manus conſequi nō poterat intellectus:id humanis cōceſſit di
uinus·Solet enim deus ſeruus ſuos:quiqꝫ ſua precepta diligūt
ꝛ in impoſſibilibus exaudire:vt nobis in preſentia contigit:qui
ea conſecuti ſumus que hactenus mortalium vires minime atti
gerant:nam ſi harū inſulaꝝ quipiam aliquid ſcripſerunt aut lo
cuti ſunt:omnes per ambages ꝛ cōiecturas·nemo ſe eas vidiſſe
aſſerit·vnde prope videbatur fabula·Jgitur Rex ꝛ Regina prin
cepſqꝫ ac eoꝝ regna feliciſſima cuncteqꝫ alie Chriſtianoꝝ prouin
cie Saluatori dn̄o noſtro Jeſu Chriſto agamꝰ gratias: qui tan
ta nos victoria munereqꝫ donauit:celebrentur proceſſiones·per
agantur ſolennia ſacra:feſtaqꝫ fronde velentur delubra· exultet
Chriſtus in terris quemadmodum in celis exultat:quom tot po
pulorum perditas ante hac animas ſaluatum iri preuidet· Lete
mur ꝛ nos:cum propter exaltationem noſtre fidei· tum propter
rerum temporalium incrementa:quoꝝ non ſolum Hiſpania ſed
vniuerſa Chriſtianitas eſt futura particeps· Hec vt geſta ſunt
ſic breuiter enarrata. Uale·Uliſbone pridie Jdus Martii·

Chriſtoforus Colom Oceane claſſis Prefectus·

❡Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Epiſcopi Montiſpaluſii.
Ad Inuictiſſimum Regem Hiſpaniarum.

Iam nulla Hiſpanis tellus addenda Triumphis
Atq; parum tantis viribus orbis erat.
Nunc longe Eois regio deprenſa ſub vndis.
Auctura eſt titulos Betice magne tuos:
Unde repertori merito referenda Colombo
Gratia: ſed ſummo eſt maior habẽda deo.
Qui vincenda parat noua Regna tibiq; ſibiq;
Teq; ſimul fortem preſtat ⁊ eſſe pium.

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